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1. A split within the Chinese Communist Party is possible if pressure is exerted from the outside. General LIU Po-ch'eng,¹ HSU Hsiang-chien,² and YEH Chien-ying³ are likely to secede from the pro-Soviet clique.
2. Since his capture of Shansi Province in early 1949, HSU Hsiang-chien has remained there despite his appointment as chief of staff of the Communist armies. He never goes to Peiping to assume the duties of chief of staff and permits NIEH Jung-chen to be acting chief. YEH Chien-ying has been unable to form a new 6 Field Army, and it is rumored he will be transferred from Canton to the north.
3. LIU Shao-ch'i,⁴ vice-chairman of the Peiping government, is extremely fond of power and would like to dispose of MAO Tse-tung honorably, although he has a high regard for MAO. LIU is not completely pro-Soviet.

4. [REDACTED] some of the politicians of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Party under LI Chi-shen⁵ and the Democratic League who were formerly Nationalists have begun to draw away from the Communists and are openly making statements against the Communist regime. As a counter-measure, LI Chi-shen has been instructed to start a campaign called "Support Suppression of Counter-Revolutionary Elements Movement" for the purpose of ousting members whose loyalty is wavering and re-educating the loyal but conservative members. Many members of the organizations are fleeing to Hong Kong, where they are trying to become reconciled with the Nationalists. For example, LIU Chien-chu, former governor of Fukien, openly denounced the Communist regime in an advertisement in a Hong Kong paper and

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cabled General CHANG Ch'un,⁶ former Nationalist premier, asking for reinstatement in the Nationalist Government. Along with many others, CHOU I-chih,⁷ a former close associate of LI Chi-shen, has announced his separation from LI's party and joined third force elements in Hong Kong.

1. ☐ Comment. LIU Po-ch'eng is considered the leader of the nationalist clique and is said to command greater popular confidence than CHU Te, commander-in-chief of the army. ☐ does not agree with ☐ that LIU is a member of the pro-Soviet clique.
2. ☐ Comment. HSU Hsiang-chien is head of the Taiyuan Military Control Commission. ☐
3. ☐ Comment. In November 1950 YEH Chien-ying and other Kwangtung officials favored giving military aid to Korea but were opposed to denouncing the U.S.
4. ☐ Comment. LIU Shao-ch'i, as a member of the pro-Soviet clique, has been reported to be in complete control of the government.
5. ☐ Comment. It has been reported that LI Chi-shen has had no power in the government since 1949.
6. ☐ Comment. CHANG Ch'un was appointed to the Nationalist Central Consultative Committee in June 1950.
7. ☐ Comment. In 1948 CHOU was editor of The Reconstruction Review, published in Shanghai.

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